VOL. II.

LIMERICK: THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1827.

NO. 4.

W. BURR, PRINTER.

TERMS OF THE STAR.

OLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS, if paid in ad-or within three months from the date of his paper received; otherwise, one nollar seventy five cents per year; exclu-

sive of postage, the continue to take the Star, for a longer term than one year, and make yearly payments, will not be charged with the additional twenty five cents, for the preceding

additional thenty fire cents, for inc praceding year.

All those who have procured, or may hereafter procure ten subscribers, and continue to act and genus for the Pullburg, and continue to act and genus for the pullburg to the page of the same, will be granutously entitled to their page. It should be understood that one year is the shortest erm of subscription.

Pr. All communications should be directed either to Josty Berzyll, Post-Master, Blazo's Corner, York County, Me. or to Saguezz Bundark.

Limerick, Me.

Mo papers discontinued, until all arrearages

WISCELLANY.

From the Hingham Gazette. CHARITY.

"Charity, decent, modest, casy, kind, Softens the high, and rears the abject mind; Knows with just rems, and gentle hand to guide Betwirt vile shame and arbitrary pride."

Betwart vie shame and suburary prade."

Of all the virtues inculcated by that holy religion which we profess, and which it should be our most ardent endeavor, by our lives and conversation, to reverence, none is so forcibly urged upon our consideration, by the precepts and examples of its Divina Author, by his apostles, and by the helpless and fallible condition of man, as Cusarry; end yet, perhaps, mone is so much slighted and neglected.

It would be unnecessary to point out the various weaknesses, and "easily besetting sins," to which the children of men are liable. Let any one but closely examine his own heart and conduct, and if he take the precepts of the Gorpel for his guide, he will find much to regret and disapprove. If the angels who ministered before the Most High—and our first parents, made after the image of Deity, and but a little lower than the angels—fell from that existed state of perfection in which they were created, how can it be supposed the heirs of "Death and Woe" will perform their earthly pligrinage, in the midst of temptations and trials, and never stray from he path of perfection: History may be searched in vain to find one, that hath "lived and sinned not." If, then, we are all the "children of disobedience," and "born unto trouble as the sparks ily upward," is it not one of the first, and most important duties incumbent upon us, to commiserate, rather than condemn the frailties of our fellow-men? It is no less our duty to seep with these who recpice. But it may be said that, by too liberal an extension of Charity, we encourage, rather than reclaim the immoral.—This inference I deny. Certainly the funder of our religion will not be charged with the toleration of immorality, from any quarter. Let us then seriously attend to his divine instructions. "If thy brother trespass against then seven times in a day turn again to thee, saying I report; thou shalt forgive him." And again, "judge not that ye be not judged," Sec. To his disciples, who yould have called down fire from Heaven on the

the exercise of the most gentle means, while there is even a distant probability that the erring may be reclaimed—or even while reforming to presimine—of even while reformation is possible, and the peace of society does not call for the exceution of its authority. To attempt the reformation of our fellow men by vehement denunciations and bitter persecutions, would be like calming the ocean by a terment.

a tempest.

But the soothing hand of sympathy has done much and may do none. Presenting in lively colors the inducements to walk in the path of virtue; and at the same attentions generous confidence and in the path of virtue; and at the same time, extending a generous confidence and support, she has raised from obscurity and vice some of the most disfinguished talents, that ever illuminated the world. Many an unfortunate and desponding youth, whom circumstances, by slow and unperceived degrees, had brought night the tremendous gulph of Ruin; and who, if neglected, or persecuted with the unrelenting spirit of Malice, must inevitably have gone down to the grave in despair—forgotten and unknown.

have gone down to the grave in despay— forgotten and unknown.

Let us then consider that, we "also are men," and subject to like passions as oliters.

If, from our situation in life, we have been less exposed to temptations, let us take heed to our own xays—let us be careful that our own feet stray not from the ways of virtue; but let us not rashly denounce those, whose situation may have been less fortunate.

From the Christian Advocate and Journal. CHRISTIANITY IN THE HOUR OF DEATH.

From the Caristian Advocate and Journal.

CHRISTIANITY IN THE HOUR DEATH.

The consolations of Christianity form one of its most delightful as well as substance of its most delightful as well as substance of the property of the property appreciated till heart and flesh begin to fail and the world to pass away. Then, in the absence of health and strength, when all earthly sensations to be the charms and the springs of nature case to act with their wonted force; these friendly visiters from the cross encircle the dying saint, and throw over and around him the everlasting arms of divine mercy. How and and lonely the couch where the emaciated strengthless form is stretched, unaccompanied by these dawnings of eternal day! Over the poor, minappri, wasted elay, no star light brightens, no cherub wings are hovering. In wain are the arms of friendship extended, the bosom of love opened.—The rays affore moment on the horizon of his mind, but they are cold and checeless. No vivifying influence passes over the feverish brain—no hely gust of extsatic joy sublimates the mind—Oh, it is hard dying, when the romolations of the gospel are wanting—when the passes, the present, and the future brigh in the dreadful sentence that all is lost—when no uplifted arm makes strong the soul; nor points with unerring truth the bright way up to the manisons of felicity! But oh! how soft the bed of death! what easy, pleasant dying, when the comfortable assurances of God's word are brought home to the stricken one, in language that cannot be misunderstood. When the soul faller of each easy the felicity and the confortable assurances of God's word are brought home to the stricken one, in language that cannot be misunderstood. When the soul faller of each each of the confortable assurances of God's word are brought home to the stricken one, in language that cannot be misunderstood. When the soul faller of each each of the confortable assurances of God's word are brought home. surances of God's word are brought home to the stricken one, in language that cannot be misunderstood. When the soul, feeling after the promises, finds itself suddenly clining to the Rock of ages, and rising up in the strength of the Lord of hosts, grapples with the monster on ground consecrated by the Son of God, and prevaits, and triumphs! It is then he looks upon the fallen pillars in which he had once gloried, with a smile, and beholds unmoved the crumbling tabernacle falling down in ruins; while new fledged, he breaks his bonds and towers away to dip his pinious in the font of light. his pinions in the font of light.

his pinions in the non-series.

Sure the last end

Of the good man is peace! how calm his exit!

Night dews fall not more genlly to the ground,

Nor weary worn out winds expire so soft."

J. N. M.

ome unto me, all ye that labor, and a heavy laden, and I will give you rest. Mat. xi. 28.

In the above sentence is expressed that consummate mercy so conspicuously depicted in the divine character. Can be a man of sensibility, who, while contemplating the ideas clothed in such beautiful, though simple language, never feels his soul swell with gratitude to the Aurice thereof? If mercy alone were the only attribute of the Almighty, he would be serve our utmost gratitude; but when we behold in him every good quality blended with the most lowly meekness and humility, in what a respectful manner ought we to auguste the most lowly meekness and humility, in what a respectful manner ought we to supplicate his mercy whose blood was shed for us. But alsa' even the middinght moon, when silence prevails throughout a part of God's immense works, with enesses the commission of many a heinous crime, unseen by mortal eye, and the offenders comfort themselves with the offenders comfort themselves with the idea that there are none to give informa-In the above sentence is expressed that

stion, regardless of Him, who at one glance takes in the vast immensity of space and distinguishes the principie of the smallest atom in nature. If conscience pervade the breast, if the idea, "Though no person saw me, God saw me, Yind way into the heart, every means is made use of to shun the disagreeable reflection. Although this depravity of the human heart, this burden which mankind labor under, this burden which mankind labor under, it is so enormous, yet the eternal, in the most endearing language, indicative of the greatest concern for the human family, says, "Come unto me, all yet that labor, and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." It is an idea that carries with it degree of self-conviction, that mankind are so prome to pursue the paths which lead directly to the dreadful abyss of wo, allured, as it seems, by the variegated and sweet sgented flowers that bloom on the right and on the left, until the profundam yawns horribly at their feet.—For eighteen centuries has the truth been promulated to the world, and for even such a lime has it been received by some as the most overt imposition. When Popery wayed the morals of men, when the peals of their stentoriferous voices resounding not, only in the Cathedrals, but in the court of Imperial Rome, reverberated throughout Continental Europe, it is not to be wondered at, that man in such a labyinth of superstition and ignorance, should confound the true doctrine, with the most fagitious mnovations that could be possibly introduced into pure hierarchy, especially, when so completely deceived by those whose duty it was to guide them, the most fagitious movations and gnorance, should confound the true doctrine, with the most fagitious movations and incorance, should confound the true doctrine, with the most fagitious movations that could be possibly introduced into pure hierarchy, especially, when so completely deceived by those whose duty it was to guide them, the most fagitious moves and progress of hiterature in the land of Christendom, and of the refor

For God shall bring every work into judg-ment, with every secret thing, whether it be good, or whether it be evil." Eccl. xii. 13.

"For God shall bring every work into judgment, with every severt thing, whether it be regood, or whether it be rei." Eccl. xii. 13.

The doctrine of the universal judgment is so clearly taught in the word of God, and so generally believed by all experimental christians, we shall not in our present remarks attempt to prove it, but assuming the ductrine as true, proceed to some plain and practical reflections. Is it true that I who am but of yesterday and comparitively know nothing;—that I, a poor frail, erring and sinful creature, must appear before the great God my Maker? Will every work of unre, with every secret thing, be brought before him into judgment? Of nothing am I more certain, since it is taught in the unerring oracles of God.—Why then am not I, and why is not every professing christian more intent upon the great work of self-examination? We may profess religion, we may contend earnestly for its doctrines and ordinances, we may evan spend our lives in preaching the gospel and yet be destitute of religion, see and read attentively the 15th chap. of the 1st Epishe to the Cor. and should that be our case how awful to us will be the day of judgment. Nothing will stand the test of that day but that which is real and genine, but love to God and love to man, but a new heart, and that holiness without which no man can see the Lord in peace. A proper consideration of this subject would lead us not only to self-examination that we neither deceive ourselves nor others, but also to a spered consecration of ourselves and all that we have and are to God. With the deep and awful solemities of the judgment before us, what arder of decotion, what fervor and frequency in prayer, what diligence in searching the holy scriptures, what carefulness to avoid every appearance of sin, and what willingness to labor and suffer in the cause of Christ ought we to manifest. With these solemnities in ivew, how appear the cave of the impenitent sinner? Destitute of a change of heart, destitute of a change of heart, destitute of a cha

mation himself. Yet some particular acquirements are more especially necessary.

—As, first, a thorough knowledge of the system of revealed truth. The inspired Scriptures are profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness; that the man of God may be thoroughly furnished unto all good works. No other knowledge cun makeing adeficiency in this. It was said of Timothy, that from a child he had known the Holy Scriptures, which were able to make him wise and salvation, through faith in Christ Jesus.

in the control of the

of human nature. These are tabe considered as useful appendages, rather than constituent parts. But although a man were possessed of all the accomplishments described, yet "How should be preach except he be sent?" Dr. Baldiein.

cept he be sent?" Dr. Baldein.

An Auster for Sceptics, &c.—The late Bishop Horne, in some remarks upon the sileged contradictions of scripture, says:

"Pertness and ignorance may ask a question in three lines, which it will cost learning and ingenuity thirty pages to answer. When this is done, the same question shall be triumphantly asked again the next year, as if nothing had ever been written on the subject. And as people in general, for one reason or other, like short objections better than long answers in the mode of disputation, the odds must ever eagainst us; and we must be content with those of our friends who have honesty and crudition, candor and patience, to study both sides of the question."

True religion does not consist in the explication of dark and intricate questionsnor in the elucidation of mysterous points in scholastic thoology—nor in the repetition of creeds and prayers—but in the belief of the truth—the possession of its principles in the heart, and the practice of its principles in the heart, and the practice of its principles in the heart, and the practice of its principles in the heart, and the practice of its principles in the heart, and the practice of its principles in the heart, and the practice of its principles in the heart, and the practice of its principles in the heart, and the practice of its principles in the heart, and the practice of its principles in the heart, and the practice of its principles in the heart, and the practice of its principles in the heart, and the practice of its principles in the heart, and the practice of the strenous asserter of doctrines and confessions, and still be only a bigot; but he that "visits the wildow and the fatherlession their diffiction, and keeps himself elanying duties of Christianity, with promptitude, mockhels, and fidelity, is one of the best evidences of the principles in the Amanyan with the practice of the best evidences of the principles in the Amanyan with the practice of the best evidences of the principles in the best of the

THE MANKER IN WINCH THE NEW-TESTA-MENT-ADDRESSES MEN.

Here, as in many other points, he book is eminently singulary life, men who had no intercourse with the great world, we might expect to find either an admiration of the rich and powerful, or a dislike of them, and a partiality for people of their cown rank. But nothing of this is to be seen. We scarcely find a writer who has not his partialities; one is a sycophant of

the great, and a despiser of the poor: another hates the great, and makes his court to the multitude, that, he may gain their favor. Some pay homage to the learned, and treat the ignorant with contents. tempt: others take the contrary side compression religion have a powerful in-fluence on men's sentiments, and on their manner of speaking of persons and things. Both Jewish and Gentile writers furnish remarkable instances of this, each in an

manner of speaking of persons and things. Both Jewish and Gentile writers furnish remarkable instances of this, each in an opposite way.

But here is a perfect exception to these modes of writing. The whole human race is always considered in the New Testament as one great family. The Aposttes view man as an immorfal bring: This is the light in which he constantly appears. The different conditions of life sink into nothing, in comparison of this more illustrious rank. The only reason why they notice the various stations in civil society, is to remind men of the duties of these stations, and to guard them against the temptations to which they are expaned. This is peculiarly the case as to persons in the most exalted condition, the temptations of which they are expaned. This is, neculiarly the case as to persons in the most exalted condition, the temptations of which they represent as the strongest of any. They therefore kindly entreat them to watch against their influence with the utmost care: and at the same time they frankly reprehend their abuse of the blegsing of their condition. If they speak favorably of the poor, it is to console them, because their temptations are not so strong, and to point out those advantages in their lot which they are apt to overlook. But in all the grand concerns of human nature lot which they are apt to overlook. But in all the grand concerns of human in the properties of the poor; it is to console them, because their temptations are not so strong, and to point out those advantages in their lot which they are apt to overlook. But in all the grand concerns of minan nature lot which they are apt to overlook. But in all the grand concerns of minan in the properties all with dignity and affection. There is indeed one marked difference which they ever maintain, and never in one instance to see sight of for a moment. But it arises from nothing external: it is that which also place between the rightness and the writed. Such greatness of mind as this, which overlooks all worldy distinction takes page between the grander and the wicked. Such greatness of mind as this, which overlooks all worldly distinctions; which attaches dignity to man as unmortal, and excellence to man as good, and meanness only to man as wicked; found in meanness only to man as wicked; found in illiterate men, and found in all the writers of the New Testament, will be allowed to have some weight, when thrown into the scale which contains the evidences of Christianity.—Bogue.

Rec. J. Wolff .- This indefatigable trav-R.c. J. Wolff.—This indefatigable traveler and preacher still remembers his bettern according to the ilesh. He held a piblic discussion in London, on three successive evenings in March, with Mr. S. Newman a professor of the Hobrew language. On the first vening 200 persons were present, on the other two between 5 and 600, the greater part of whom were Jews. They attended contrart to the prohibition of the chief Rabbi in Angland, and Mr. Wolff vehemently preached Christ to them. He has been punch employed, while in England, in aftending the meetings of societies for the salvation of the Jews, and in forming new ones. On chec. Me intends to introduce the British school system, and a public meeting has been held in London, to exerte an interest in this object.—The Evangelical Magazine says, that the details furnished by Mr. W. at that meeting, of the state of the several Jewish tribes in Palestine, and other parts of the cast, were interesting hervand what it is possible to express—Boxton and the control of the several parts of the cast, were interesting hervand what it is possible to express—Boxton and the control of the several parts of the sev

CHITUARY.

Died in Providence, R. I. on the 12th of May inst. Mrs. Susan Humes, daughter of the late Mrs. Alpheas Humes. The subject of this memoir was itorn in Thompson, Com. January 23, 1805, and while six enjoyed the company of her parents, abe was favored with some religious instruction; but death separated both father and modifier from her wifen she was but a child, and afterwards her lot fell in a family where religious things were nebut a child, and afterwards her lot fell in a family where religious things were neglected. However, he that has promised to be a Father to the fatherless, left her not destitute of divine instruction; but early gave her serious impressions concerning the salvation of her soul, and when about fourteen years of age she obtained a hope, through Christ, of her reconciliation with God; and May 19th, 1819, she was baptised, and united with the Baptist church in Thompson. Soon after this she logan to feel impressions of duty to warm sinners of their awful situation, and present to their view the Saviour, as able and willing to save to the uttermant all that come unto God by him; after this she logan to feel impressions of duty to warn sincer of their awful situation, and present to their view the Saviour, as able and willing to save to the utility termant all that come unto Goll by him that arose in her own mind to such an undertaking, caused him. But at no time has the revival to conceal her thoughts until she gained deen so extensive, as within the last six

full satisfaction that she could not enjoy any peace in withholding. When she made known the exercise of her mind, she met with much opposition; however, feel-ing constrained of God, she ventured in his name and strength, and began (June 1822) to publish salvation to a dying world; becoming, after this, acquainted with the Feenvill Banjits, and ber senti-1822) to publish salvation to a dying world; becoming, after this, acquainted with the Freewill Baptists, and her sentiments agreeing with theirs, she obtained a discharge from the Thompson church, and joined the Freewill Baptist church in Smithfield, R. I. August, 1824. From the time she commenced preaching until the last of Nov. 1826, she travelled in Rhode Island, Connecticut, Massachusetts and New-York, and preached to the astonishment of thousands. The last five months of her life, she was afflicted with a lineering disorder.

mouths of her life, she was afflicted with a lingering disorder.

Ever after her conversion, she was a pattern of piety, and gave much evidence of being a subject of grace; and during the years of her public improvement in person of candor that was acquainted with her, could doubt her consciousness and suncerity. Her labors were attended with much energy, and blessed to the awakening of many sinners; and her last labors, which were within the limits of the church to which she belonged, were attended to which she belonged, were attended ing of many sinners; and her last labors, which were within the limit of the church to which she belonged, were attended with so much engagedhess that many observed, that she appeared like a person hastening to do her last work. During her sickness she manifested much composure of mind, and resignation to the will of God; the writer of this head her say that she felt the greatest peace and contentment of mind that she ever enjoyed; feeling that her work was done on earth, she was ready to go at God; seall, believing he would take her to himself. The seven last days of her life, she was visited daily by a servant of God, and heng asked by him, if she had any particular request for him to make in his prayers, she answered, none except for God to give her an eavy passage through death, and take her to himself. She retained her senees, and conversed till within a few minutes of her departure; and her desire was granted in that she calmly breathed out her last breath, like one falling asleep, without a struggle or a groan.

Thus she died in the bloom of life, ap

breather our ner use asserting falling asleep, without a struggle or a groan.

Thus she died in the bloom of life, appearing fully prepared for the joys of heavenly bliss. The second day after her death, at 3 o'clock, P. M. her corpse was carried to the vestry of the Methodist Chapel, and a sermon was delivered to the friends and relatives by Eld. Zalmon Tobey, and then her remains were conveyed to the north burying place in Providence, and consigned to the house appointed for all living. By her death her brothers and sisters are bereaved of one who was affectionate and kind, the church to which she belonged of a worthy and useful member, and all her acquaintance of one whose precepts and examples are worthy of a place in their remembrance, and imitation in their lives.

tions, and between Sabbath evening and Wednesday morning I-I more were brought to rejoice in the hope of salvation, through the merits of Him, who had been sent forth as crucified and slain. Thus a new impulse appears to be given to the work in West-Brook.

In Particular, the number of health.

in West-Brook.

In Pettipang, the number of hopeful converts since the first of April is about 50, and in old Saybrook about the same number, and the prospect more encour-

aging.
In Enfield, between sixty and seventy the Ennelly between stary and serve have been made to rejoice in hope sin the revival commenced in that place.

Rel. Int.

Red. Int.

Stratford.—About 80 persons in the different denominations, principally youth,
entertain a hope that they have passed
from death unto life, in this place, during
the past winter. Our evening meetings
are as fully attended as at any former period—but no new cases of conviction for
wine weeks past.

About 30 have lately been led to rejoice,
and sing redeeming love, in Bridgeport.
In Trumbull, last week, 7 obtained hope,
and above 40 attended an inquiry meeting.
Who can sit still in this latter day of glory
—be an idle spectator, and still believe
himself a child of God.—Ch. Sec.

Locall, Mass.—The religious attention

weeks. In April (last month) Rev. Mr. country we auticigate that our miscoffa-Cookson baptised 12 persons who were added to the church; and last Lord's day he administered the same ordinance to and probably by thousands, whose faces to others. The number of serious inquirers in the first weeks are probably strong being a spring as spring is still pregnary that we should write with the ocners. And number of serious inquin the several religious societies is very great.—Walchman.

Harrisburgh, Pa -We are informed by Harrisburgh, Po — We are informed by a friend from Harrisburgh, that 24 persons were added to the Rev. Mr. De Witt's church at the last communion, as the first first of the revival there. The work is still in progress and increasing in power and interest. Between 30 and 40 attended the last meeting of those who are inquiring the way of life. — Philadelphian.

MORRING STAR.

LIMERICK : THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1827.

SINGULAR OCCURRENCES-CONTINUED

zer Chase, then of Andover, N. H. com-"The Religious Informer." The office of the Informer in a short time was removed to Enfield, N. H. where the same work is continued quarterly under the direction of the original editor. The Informer, we believe, has been a blessing to the community. It has been the means of spreading much information through the Connexion. By it Eld, David Marks, jr. of New-York, who travelled extensively to preach the gospel of the grace of God, learned the name of the editor, and the place of his residence. Being but a youth, Eld. Marks was disposed to visit Eld. papers to Houlton; by this course Chase, for the purpose of forming an acquaintance with him, and a more extenive acquaintance with his brethren. Travelling from his native home to Enfield, he passed through the south-cast part of Vermont, where he preached, and was informed that there were several churches and elders in the vicinity, that did not unite with any sect, but who were well united among themselves, and who preached the same doctrine that ; render up an account of the state of our establishment, to an Elders' Conference preached by Marks. This circumstance led him to tarry in the place "certain days. Agreeably to the request of the people, Eld. M. exhibited the general views of the Freewill Baptist people, with regard to doctrine and discipline, in a discourse founded on the following text; "All scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in right coursess; that the man of God may be perfect, ther oughly furnished unto all good works." This discourse was highly satisfactory to these elders and brethren. Means were immediately adopted to open a correspondence with the Weare Q. M. (that be-

ing the nearest,) and these elders and

brothren were soon received into fellow-

It was in consequence of the publica-

tion and circulation of the Magazine, be-

fore mentioned, that Adam Taylor of

Lordon, editor of the General Baptist Repository, and Missionary Observer, be-

came acquainted with Eld. Bozzell; which

ship and now belong to the Connexion

circumstance gave rise to the agreeable correspondence, by a mutual exchange of letters and publications, now in progress. In 1824 the annual publication of " The Freewill Baptist Register" was commenced. A copy of this little work, with other pamphlets, was sent to London. We have received the Repository up to August 1826. In one number of this work, we notice an extract from the Register, credited, in the customary manner, to The Freewill Baptist Register, published in North America, for 1825. The above mentioned article and this, were writter by the same hand. Many extracts, giving an account of the rise and progress of the Connexion, their religious sentiments, &c. are also published in the Repository. It should be remarked that this periodical by means of missionary exertions, has a circulation in India; the West Indies, and other countries, to which the General Baptists send their missionaries. Thus, it will be perceived, that through the Press, the labors of some of our members have already extended nearly to the re-mote ends of the earth. The productions of our pens have been read in India, and other distant climes, which we shall never

visit, by people whom, in this life, we shall

necessary that we should write with the utmost candor of mind and sincerity of soul! How important that writers and readers, should seasonably labor for that meat which perisheth not, that when we, respectively, shall have finished our course upon the earth, we may be received with the believer's life in glory ! It is well known to our patrons when

we commenced the Star. It is hoped and

believed, by the patronage they continue to us, that they appreciate the motives we have in view, viz. the advancement of truth among men, and the glory of God in the land of the living. God forbid the we should glory in any thing, save in the cross of Christ, by which we desire to be About seven years since, Eld. Ebenecrucified unto the world, and that the world should be empified unto us. though our subscription list should be increased, to make our paper sucressful and render the establishment permanent, yet it has already become considerably extensive in its circulation. We have a few subscribers in Vermont, Rhode Island, New York, Ohio, and two have recently been returned from Pennsylvania, and one from Indiana. A few days since we received a paper directed to us from the state of Maryland, with the usual compliment, "Please exchange." Thus our Star is gradually making its way toward the South and West. We, also, send several enter the borders of the proxince of New-Brunswick. A copy of the first volume, if no delay has occurred, is on its way to I ondon. It is desirable that our friends in different States should not relax in their exertions to extend the circulation of the Star. With proper exertions of its friends, our patrons might be increased several fold.

> or any committee which may be appointed to examine the same. The counsel of our able brethren of different states, relative to the management of the paper and Press is desired, and if given will be peculiarly regarded. We would observe that the first year is ot a proper criterion by which to judge of the accuracy of the mail, and the seasonable and punctual arrival of papers. This, as a natural consequence, will become nore regular, as the paper becomes better known. Do not your papers come more, regular now than they did six or eight

We again state that we will at any time

months ago? We state for the information of those who live at a distance, that the greatest yearly expense which will accrue, by patronizing the Star, including postage is two dollars and twenty eight cents. For a postage of seventy eight cents, a weekly paper may be sent to any part of the United States for the term of one year

AGENTS FOR THE STAR

AGENTS FOR THE STAR.
Charles Morse, Wilton. Eld. Williamson, Stacks. Ezekiel Hayee, Ezeter. Samuel Hall. Edgeomb. Nithaniel Jewell, Wales. John Hinkley, Georgetone. Eld. James Colley, Gray. Frost Staple, New Gloucetor. Eld. Winthrop Frost, Monterop Frost, Monterop Frost, Monterop Frost, Monterop Bean, Revenfield. William Wilson, Richmond.

In every town where there are several subscribers, an Agent will be appointed as soon as convenient. The following Eld-

ers are considered as general Agents ers are considered as general Agents:
Ward Locke, Zachariah Jordan, Hubbard Chandler, Maine. Enoch Place, Moses Bean, New-Humphire.
Jonathan Woodman, Ziba Pope, Vermoni. Zalmon Tobey, Abel Thoriton, Rhode Island. Richard McCarey, David Marks, ir. New-York. David Dudley and Marcus Kilborn, Ohio. Hezekiah Gorlon, Marion, Ohio,

is also an Agent. We wish no subscriber to send money to us by mail, who is not an Agent, unless he wishes to discontinue his paper; in this case the postage should be paid. Any person having subscribed for the paper, if they wish can discontinue at the expiration of the year, or at any subsequent period, by paying the arrearages due. In order that there may be a fair understanding betwixt all concerned, we would state never see. Even in our own endeared that a notice for a discontinuance should

Messengers to the different yearly meet-ings with more regularity, and at less expense than we now de.

We hope these directions will be particularly regarded, for we wish not to write often upon this subject.

We have received an interesting letter from Mr. We have received an interesting letter from Mr. Peggs, General Baptist Messionary in the province of Orisea, where is the seat of the great del Jugger-naut, "whom all Asia" (as it were) "worship-peth," giveng a more particular account of their idolativ, than we have ever yet even published. This will appear next week.

By a letter from Eld. Zachariah Leach, we learn that the work of the Lord yet continues in Raymoral. He states that death also regins in that place. See the list of deaths, furnished by him, in

We received a letter last evening from Eld. Da vid Swett of Newburgh, announcing the deaths of Mr. Albert Nash and Mr. Jesse Piper, which were occasioned on the 18th inst. in that town, by light-The particulars we shall give next week.

J. H. of Georgetown, is thanked for his so-able hint. We will endeavor to remember it.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

FOREIGN.

FOREIGN.

The ship United States, Captain Wilson, arrived this morning from Liverpool, brings our advices the 21st of April, inclusive.—Perordunce Caulet.

The Globe of the 20th, says, no ministerial arrangements can yet be positively announced. The communications between Mr. Canning and the Marquis of Landowne continue.—Though some difficulties naturally may be expected to occur in the discussions, there is nothing to lead to the approximation of the communication of the country.

excite the mience can unuvives mixes or country.

The Brussels papers announce the demolition of the citade of that city, which was built by the Spanisot to keep down the inhabitant.

The new from Lishon is to the lai of April. The sittings of the Clambers had terminated fine accusation brought against the Ministers, of being the authors of the ille which desolate Portiagly by the system of moderatium, was rejected. Consequently the Ministry will undergo no change for the present.

tonsequently the almistry will undergo no change for the present.

The English army remains stationary, and the Quartermaster General constantly resides at Co-

r the greater part of the officers were at Lisbon, a holiday.

The project of the law of the press, which exci-d so much attention, and for a time so much arm, in France, has been withdrawn by the inin-

and so proceed to the control of the prison. He was committed to prison while laborate when the whole country between Misendonghian AS and an administry, but was the was represented at the action of the prison of the country blockaded by about 2000 Tarks under Kuhah Pacha (who was represented at the country between Misendonghian AS and a summation; but it is believed he will record and Corfu, as having raised the surge; continued to hold out most bravely, nor was there out of the country between Misendon and the prison of the country of the countr

oftress, which has now a very good stock of pro-tions. Selly, the heroine, Malane Gours, wife of in the chebrated General of that name, was hider-for the chebrated General of that name, was hider-ted to the composition of the composition of the self-worthy of the troops, after the chase offseted his punction with the old Caratasso, and the patriot Coletti.

Omer Pacha, after having been defeated by Karataska, and Istomo, took to dight, leaving all his loggage and artillery, which now severe the Greeks. A great number of his new work taken prisoners, when the control of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the con-trol of the con-

he received by us at of, before the year expires, otherwise the paper will be continued.

Agents, who at any time have secretal dollars on hand, if there should be no probability of safely sending it to us by private conveyance, may exchange the same into one bill, if possible, and send the same by mill, at our expense.

When, however, we shall become as Tegularly organized as we wish, and intend to be, we can receive our payments by Messengers to the different yearly meets.

Brazil and Buenos Ayres.—The Baltimore American furnishes the following detail received from a passenger in the Moss, arrived at Philadel-phia:

from a passinger in the Moss, arrived at PhiladelAdmiral Brown had nucceeded in capturing the
Admiral Brown had nucceeded in capturing the
whole of the Brazilian equivalent in the river Uniquar. He then docended with his vessels to Buson
the Brazilian blockeding squadron in the Outer
Boads, which he forced to retire and seek protection from one of the frigates, lying room distance
below. A Brazilian big of 12 guns had blown up,
from Busons Ayres were to the 16th March, at
which time Brown was engaged in fitting out his
vasced with the greatest activity, with the intention, it was generally beloved, of making an aitack on the blockeding squadron.
Notwithstanding the trumph of the Buenos Ayreans, they renewed their offic to the Emperor
and departicles to that office were forwarded by
and departicles to that office were forwarded by
fairly to be presumed that the Emperor will make
a virtue of necessity and accept the terms so goncrously held out to him by his conquerors.

The number of emigrants who have aheady

erously held out to him by his conquerors. In number of emigrants who have already arrived at this port is about 1500, and preparations both from Ireland and Scotland were making at the commencement of April for the embarkation of thousands at the expense of the emigrant himself, inclied from what we have have heard, we might almost say that the larger number of poor numbers of the say that the larger number of poor numbers of the properties of the say of th

reason.—Quebe paper.

China.—A Roman named Onorato Martucei has returned to Italy after an absence of thirty-six years in Asia, and principally in China. A Roman journal, on his authority, makes several important statements concerning the Chinese Empire. In 1818 a census was taken of the inkabitants within the great wall, which made them amount to 143 millions, on a surface of 700,000 square leagues. The army is put down at 1,283,000 men; of whom 420,000 are cavalry; and the recenue at 477 millions of francs.

DOMESTIC

DONESTIC.

We vesterday mentioned the fact of a murde having been committed in the city, but were unsules to accompany the statement with any defaul able to accompany the statement with any defaul. The name of the man is alterander Millean. The name of the man is alterander Millean habour about the whereas and warehouses in the lower part of the city. About 11 o'rlock, he went to the house where the deed was done; procreded to a room in which his wife was employed in seving, and stabbed between the page burcher's kinde in the breast. Their only clutd, and about four years of age, was present at the tragged accomplex. Another young grif, who was in the room at the time, bearing a shrike, turned round and saw Millean in the act of whidrawing the kinde from the body of his wife. Being alsomed, the ran down states to call her mother, and was followed by the body of his wife. Being alsomed, that "Millean and killed her". These warden that "Millean and had a spartinent below, caught her in their some, and killed her "The body of the wife to the complete of the committing the act, wallowed a dose of poinon, (which he had endead and with the state of the committee of the case of the was simulately arrected, and indicate was administred to countered the fatal effects of the poison. He was committed to prison while laboring under its partial operation, without undergoing an examination; but it is believed he will recover.

The child was taken violently illow Wednisday night, and an enectic being administered by a physical polytical polyt

A person was lately convicted in Davidson coun-ty, N. C. of maining another man [by gouging on his eye) and sentenced to stand in the pillory tw-lours, have both his ears cropped, and receive 38 lashes. The cropping was reinitted by Gov. Bur

ION.

ALEXANDRIA, MAY 8.—On Saturday last the awful entencoof death was pronounced by Clied Justice Cranch, upon Jonathan Devaughn, the murderer of Tobias Marin. The execution is ordered to take place in the county of Alexandria due 27th day of next month.

The Kentucky papers say that Isaac B. Desha has recognized anew to appear to take his trial at the June term. The same papers mention that three muglers have been committed in that State during the month of March.

three muslers have been committed in that Stateduring the month of March.

At a recent term of the S. J. Court held in Springfield, Mass. Calvin Spelman of Granville, a widower, with three children, and George Lamb, for Palmer, were convicted of Felonium sassults upon young females, with intent, &c. and severally sentenced to the state prison for ten years. These cases, it is stated, disclosed a degree of bortal forcity almost unexampled.

Destricts.—Within two or three days, three bodies of U. S. sailors belonging on board the sloop of war Lexington, have been found in the river, one with 3 shirts, 3 pair of pantalonen, 2 round jackets and a tarpaulin hat, fied on his head; another with the same number of garments the round his waist, &c. It is supposed that they were thorsed in attempting to swin from the slup, which these off in the stream.—N. Y. paper.

X. Marcs.—This following will give a tolerable idea

drowned in attempting to swim from the ship, which lies off in the stream. Ar Y. P.paper.

Slazer.—The following will give a tolerable idea of the increase of the slave population of the country.—It is ruly a matter of serious import. South Carolina had in 1820, 221,193 slaves, and 8,714 free blacks a cold. 288,197. Her white population 31,912—gying the blacks a majority of 27,685!

There are now as many as 2,000,000 slaves in the United States. Their increase is almost incredible. Let fance carry you forward, the end of another half century and contemplate the possibile. Let fance carry you forward the end of another half century and contemplate the possibile. Let fance carry you forward the end of another half century and contemplate the possibile. Let fance carry you forward the end of another half century and contemplate the possibilities of our condition. Twenty years is more than time enough to doubte the black population. In some states the increase of slaves is more than threet times as great the present white population. In some states the increase of slaves is more than threet times as great years preceding 1850, the increase of the latter was only 8 to every bundred, while that of the former was 26. As when therefore and years are considered the white inhabitants increased 600, the same number of the black was increased 2,000. In some of the states the number of slaves is already greater than that of the free.—Marginet Maryon Carlon 1871.

The surveyors of the had lately acquired from

of the states the number of daves is already greater than that of the free.—Maranic Marror.

The surveyors of he hand lately acquired from the Creek Indiana, lawing performed their duties, because the state of the solid law of the country, judging from its locality and line water.

The whole surface of the territory includes about five millions of acres. There are 23,000 lots and about 75,000 persons entitled to draw, making the chance of a price more than 3 to 1. The Milliegwille Patron says, that there are not (April 24) about 10,000 primes in the wheel—so that those who has not yet been successful may meet still with the evidence of good fortune. When the revenue theory is finished, there will remain about 55,000 persons, who will be entitled to draw in the principle of the state of th

to mentain the principles of liberty, pure as from their fathers, and bear their country trumphant through the dangers, which in future may wait on her dastiny.

Last night, about ten o'clock, Mr. Robert Sickes, who kept a livery stable in Spruce street, near William street, (son of the late Captain Stakes,) was stabled in the left side with a knife, by a man named (as given at the police office) Hugh Mr. Clellan, and survired the wound but a short time. M'Clellan was immediately taken into custody. We did not tenra the circumstances which led to this fatal act. It was said in the crowd, that the provocation on the part of Mr. Stakes was but slight. Mr. Stakes frew the knife from his body, beat M'Clellan severely, walked to the corner grocery, and while relating the manner in which he had been attacked, fainted and expired.—N. Y. pop. May 23.

Dreadful Accident:—On Saturday night before last, while two little boys of the town were at some play or other, one of them expected to frighten his companion by snapping (what he thought) an empty pistol at him—but, most melancholy to relate, the pistol was loaded and the contents lodged in the bosom of his companion of which he expired in about three hours. It was Allbert A. Leckie, and of Robert G. Leckie, Esq of this place. He was an amiable and sprightly boy, just attained maturity—he was near 15 years of age, we believe.—Baton Rouge Pa.

Execution.—The Tuscaloosa paper informs us of the execution, near that place, of a negro man named Bob, for the murder of his master, Capt. Williams. He met his fate with gydifference. Indeed circumstances warrented the suspicion that he had been promised a rescue, and never believed he would be hung.—The negroes, in groups, had been heard to swear that he would not he hung; and a

day largo number of them collected tound the jail on the preceding Sunday. Connected with this subject, it is supposed, was the stating fire to a house, which, if wrapt in flames, might have served as a beacon street of the surrounding country. A child, eleven years of age, was drounded in China, Me, on the 4th inst. He was sent to the village on an errand, where the was treated till he became intoxicated. On his return home he fell into a brook and lost his life.

BTARRIED.

In Temple, Rev. Charles Fleeman of this town, to Miss Salva Abbot, of the former place.

In Limington, 22d inst. by Eld. J. Bellock, Mr. Benjamin C. Libby to Miss Irene Mieeds, both of Limington.

In Osispee, N. H. 14th inst. Josish Dearborn, Esq. of Effingham, aged 40, to Miss Belinda Quarks of the former place, aged 15.

DEED,

DIED,

In Nowburgh, 4th first. Mr. Dearborn Jewelt, aged 44. He was born in New-Durhum, N. H. In Rayniend, April 16, Mr. Durand Jalleon, aged 22. On the 3d inst. Mrs. Elina Cook, comord John Cook, and aldest daughter of Mark Leach, Esq. On the 6th hist. Josse Plumer, son of Mr. Moses Plumer.

Moses Plumer.

CHEMICAL EMBROCATION, on, WHITWELL'S ORIGINAL OFODELDOG, Truble for strength of the hard kind. Otherway of Indiation. And the strength of the hard kind. Otherway of Indiation. And the strength of the hard kind. Otherway of Indiation and the strength of the hard kind. The strength of the

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of NOMH WEERS & SON, is this day discoved by much consent. The concerns of the late firm will be settled by either of the partners at thirs store. All persons having unsettled accounts, are requested to call and settle the same; and all persons indobted, whose demands have been standing over six months, are requested to pay the same without delay.

JAMES W. WEERS

Parsonsfield, May 28, 1827.

The business in future will be conducted by JAMES W. WEEKS, who flatters himself that he chall share the custom of his friends and the public at large.

IN THIRTY DAYS.

AIN ITHINIX IX LIAIS.

ALL those who are indebted to JOHN McDoANALD, as Administrator on the Goods and
Estate of JOHN McDOBrate of JOHN McDOBrate of JOHN McDodeveased, are notified that their accounts and
notes will be prosecuted in thirty days—All, without exception, if they are not extiled.

Limerick, May 24, 1827.

ABNUR S. MICDONALD & CO.
ANER S. McDONALD & JOHN McDONALD, dissolved parametrip more that months succe. All those, who are indebted to them by note or account, are called upon to make parament by the middle of June next, or their accounts and notes will be proscupted.

Limerick, May 24, 1827.

District of Maine, ss.

District of SHafiste, six.

De IT REMEMBERED. That on this twenty be sighth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hunder and twenty seven, and the fifty first year of the Independence of the United States of America, Mr. Samuel, W. Cole, of the District of Maine, has deposited in this Office, the District of Maine, has deposited in this Office, the District of Maine, has deposited in this Office, the District of Maine, has deposited in this Office, the District of Maine, has deposited in the Office, the District of Maine, has deposited in the Office, the District of Maine of The Maine of Poetry, a choice "The Maine of Poetry, a choice of the Office, the Office, and the Office, the Office, and the Office, of the O

"mg pow."

"hamcless graces.—Couper."

"Then hail, ye mighty masters of the lay,
"Nature's true sons, the friends of man and truth,
"Whose song, sublimaly sweet, serency gay,
"Amus'd my childhood, and inform'd my pouth.

Beattie."

Amus a my childhood, and inform a my poeth. Beath?.

In conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States, exitite," An Act for the encourage-ment of learning, by securing the copies of maps, clearty, and books, to the authors and proprietors and also, to an act, entitled, "An Act supplementary to an act, entitled," An Act supplementary to an act, entitled, an act for the encourage-ment of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and attending the benefits thereof to the stre of designing, charrang, and detailing historical and other prints."

J. MUSSEY, Clerk of the Prints of the Prints of the Congress of the prints of the congress of the prints of the prints."

er prints."

J. MUSSEY, Clerk of the District Court of Maine. A true copy as of record—Attest,
J. MUSSEY, Clerk D. C. Maine.
May 17, 1827.

For the Star,

文学等: 为的

FRIENDS, AND THINDS OF THE METERIALE.
Why should I lave the would, when none
Will waste a prayer on me,
Whose fairest favors won,
Can never safely be relied upon,—
More bubbles in the sca.
I've troden of the mary wild
Of pleasure and or produced to the scale of the Alas! love too can fade;
His promises are vain;
And, saldom, seldom, compensates the pain
His cruel hand has made.
I trust not firendship is (1) smile,
That freezes at the test;
I turn from pleasures wild
And look with scorn upon the golden pile;
Which warms the miscr's breast.
The o'er—by disappointment hurled
To chance my life as given;
Why should I love the world;
Why hark a showe—my tattery' sails are furl'd,
I seek for rest in heaven.

----FOR THE STAR.

JESUS IS PRECIOUS:

In vain are the efforts of man To put Christianaly down Endestor as smoth as be can, It never will be overthrown; Endestor as smoth as be can, It never will be overthrown; For however desiret condemn, Where can an equivalent be them. The condition of them? Not the condition of them? Not the condition of them? Not the condition of the progress and spirit repress, For all the whole world can bestow, for thousands of world-art possess; When faith seems expiring with fear, And scarce any comfort is expected to the condition of t JESUS IS PRECIOUS.

MISCELLANY.

From the New-York Observer and Chronicle. LETTER FROM PARIS.

From the Now-York Observer and Chronicle.

Extract of a littler from an American genileman in Europe, to the Rev. Mr. Arbuekle, of Blaoming Grove, darled Forsy. March 1, 1527.

With respect to the state of Feligion in France, in presents a very different space from that of our own country: at least, to a much highlight mount on every states frequenced with the billiand mount on every states frequenced with the billiand mount on every states frequenced with gambles, the theater and bell-rooms crowded upon the evening-of the Sabbath, the shope open and streets full of carriand cartness upon the first, almost as much as anyther days of the work —when, not only by the fight, but frequently at noon day, the nest with heater and bell-rooms crowded upon the evening-of the Sabbath, the shope open and streets full of carriand cartness upon the first, almost as much as anyther days of the work —when, not only by the first the state of feether has been presented as the principle of the second of the feether of the sabbath, the shope open and streets full of carriand cartness open the state of the Protestants. I she is residued to the protestants in the state of the Protestants is only as one to sixty:—all the remaining part (with the every first of the second of the feether of

lading a blessing at (state, they form the cross, parting the finger on the firshed and thrice upon the control of the parting at the parting at the control of the parting at the parting Missolonghi—A history of the siege of Misolonghi hag been published at Paris, by M. Auguste Paris, a French writer of conderable celebrity, it contains a number of most interesting details with respect to that memorable event. The brase was made to the memorable event the brase with respect to that memorable event. The brase was and self-devotion of the unfortunate Greeks are painted with a very masterly pacifi. It is well is known that after having been disappointed an illusir hopes of aid, feding their mapparts cut with a distribution of the control of

The following extract is taken from a masterly oration, pronounced by Sanouel L. Knapp, Erq. at Dartmouth College, before the Society of Phi Beta Kappa, 19 August, 1824:

oration, prehodinch by Saulier L. Angio, L.Q., see Darmouth College, believe he Society of PAI Bete Koppe, 19 August, 19

From Zion's Herald.

ages of supersition to return upon uran."

From Zion's Herald.

A FEW WORDS OF ADVICE FROM A MOTHER TO MEED AUGISTER WHO WAS FROM ENDIE AT SETTING.

A FEW WORDS OF ADVICE FROM HOLE AT SETTING.

A FEW WORDS OF ADVICE FROM HOLE AT SETTING.

A FEW WORDS OF ADVICE FROM HOLE AT SETTING.

A FEW WORDS OF ADVICE FROM HOLE AT SETTING.

BY THAT REPORT AND HOLE AND HOLE AT SETTING HOLE AND HOLE ADDITION. HOLE ADDITION HOLE ADDITION HOLE ADDITION. HOLE ADDITION HOLE ADDITION. HOLE ADDITION HOLE ADDITION. HOLE ADDITION HOLE ADDITION. HOLE

READING. The first great step to the cultiva-tion of the understanding is to get a habit of study. I know that at find severe application is a painful thing, that, like the reliah for olives and collee, it is only acquired by persucerance; but I say perse-vere, and you will acquire it—nothing is to be done without it; take your Livy, work yourself so into the lirely events which he places before you, that you see his reenery, and become acquainted with

MARRIAGE CEREMONY. To see two rational beings, in the glow of youth and bope, which meets the with the halo of happiness, appear together, and openly acknowledging their preference for each other, voluntarity enter into a longue of personal frenchisup, and call beaven and earth to winess the amentity of the solderma vows—to think of the endearing connection, the important consequences, the final separation, the smaller that kindless to critery at their unnor must at length be quenched in the terms of mourning i—but while life continues, they are to participate in the same joys, to endure the fine sortious, to rejoice and weep in unnon. Thus the most interesting spectacle that social life exhibits.

An aged medicant asked charity of a profligate young man, who said to him "Father, your condition is troly meerable, if there is not another world,"—"Thee," make eved the beggar, "but what is thy condition, if there is?"

SHERIFF'S SALES.

WORK, ss. Taken on Exerction, and to be sold at public auction, on Mooday the eleventh day of June next, at three of the clock in the alternoon, at my dwelling house in Alfred in said county, All the right in equity which JOTHAM GATCHEL OF Sanford in said county, has to redeem a farm situate in said Sanford, and lying on both eider of the road, leading from Linacot's Mill to Moulton's Mill, being the same Farm conyect by JOSHUA OATCHEL to ead JOTHAM, and now occupied by said JOSHUA, and under the incumbrance of a motigage from said Johan, Gatchel to John Holmes, Esq. of Alfred, and Johan, Sanford, John, J. HERRICK, Dep. Sheriff. Alfred, May 4, 1927.

Myred, May 4, 1927.

WORK, ss. Taken on Execution, and to be a sold at public auction on Monday the elaranth day of June next, at five of the clock in tha flatenoon, at the dwelling house of the Subscriber in Alfred, All the right in equity white WILLIAM BEAN of Waterborough in said county, seeman, has to redeem a tract of land situate in said distributions of the state of the southern of the state of the southern of the state of the southerly sold by land of Elijah Bean, and on the northerly sold by land of Elijah Bean, chattaining nontrage to Hall & Connat of Alfred, May 6, 192%

Myrad, May 6, 192%

Myred, May 6, 1822a

VORK, ss. Taken on Execution, and to be sold at public auction on Monday the elevanth day of June next, at four of the clock in the adjention, at the dwelling house of the Subscriber in Affred, All the right in equity which NOALI HOMPSON of Shapleigh in aid county, yeoman, has to redeem the following described mortgaged real exists, situate in said Shapleigh, being the same on which said Noah Thompson now there, and which was conveyed to him by his father, William Thompson, now deceased—under the incumbrance, of a mortgage. A more particular description will be given at the sale.

BENDA J. HERRICK, Dep. Sheriff.

Affred, May 6, 1827.

JOHN A. MORRILL & CO.

TAVE just received from New-York.

In and Boston, a fresh supply of Goods,
which, added to their former Stock, will
make as handsome an assortment as canty. All of which they will sell on the most
reasonable terms, with a fair Discount
for ready Cash.

Limerick, May 3, 1827.